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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

DEC 08 2006
DEC 08 2006
MICHAEL W. DOBBINS
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

GEORGE and CYNTHIA SCOTT,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

AMERIQUEST MORTGAGE COMPANY,
AMC MORTGAGE SERVICES, INC.
and DEUTSCHE BANK NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,

Defendants.

)
) No.
)
) 06CV6786
) JUDGE PALLMEYER
) MAG. JUDGE ASHMAN
)
) JURY TRIAL DEMAND
)
)

COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs George and Cynthia Scott charge defendants with violation of the Truth in Lending Act through failure to honor a valid rescission request in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1635. Plaintiffs also charge defendant Ameriquest with violation of Mississippi law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to Title 28 of the United States Code, Sections 1331 and 1337 because plaintiffs' claim under the Truth in Lending Act arises under federal law. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs' claim under state law pursuant to the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990, Pub.L.No. 101-650, 104 Stat. 5089, 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c) because the defendants do business in this district. Also, the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation has issued an order centralizing predatory lending litigation against Ameriquest in this district before Judge Aspen.

PARTIES

4. Defendant Ameriquest Mortgage Company is a leading sub-prime mortgage lender. The company's main offices are in Orange, California, but it does business in this district. Defendant AMC Mortgage Services, Inc. services Ameriquest mortgages and has the right to receive payments thereunder and does business in this district. Defendant Deutsche Bank National Trust Company is the owner of plaintiffs' mortgage and also does business in this district.

5. Plaintiffs George and Cynthia Scott are residents of Mississippi.

BACKGROUND

6. Plaintiffs George and Cynthia Scott own a home in Jackson, Mississippi, where they live with their daughter and Mrs. Scott's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Scott both work in the automotive seat group at Johnson Controls.

7. In or about April 2005, Ameriquest contacted the Scotts and solicited them to refinance the mortgage on their home. Mr. Scott spoke to a representative of Ameriquest four or five times on the telephone. The Ameriquest representative told Mr. Scott Ameriquest would get them a set rate mortgage and that after a year or so the Scotts could refinance and get a lower rate. The Ameriquest representative also said that the Scotts' monthly payments would be about \$500 per month, which was only a little more than what they were paying on their mortgage at the time.

8. Ameriquest prepared an adjustable rate note for \$74,926.00, with an initial interest rate of 9.350%, but which could increase to 15.350%, depending on changes in the LIBOR rate. The initial monthly payments were \$621.74, but since have increased to more than \$700 per month.

9. The closing took place in the afternoon of April 30, 2005 at the Scotts' home. A representative from Ameriquest, not the person Mr. Scott had been dealing with on the telephone, came with documents and stayed for about thirty minutes. The Scotts looked at some of the documents. They did not notice that the interest rate was adjustable but did notice that the

initial monthly payments were higher than they had been told to expect. The Scotts asked the Ameriquest representative if this was going to be the note. The Ameriquest representative responded, no, that's just an estimate until everything is closed. The Scotts trusted him and believed Ameriquest would charge what Ameriquest said it would charge, so the Scotts signed the loan papers.

COUNT ONE -- TRUTH IN LENDING ACT

10. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs one through nine above.

11. Ameriquest's disclosures to plaintiffs did not comply with the requirements of the Truth in Lending Act. To understand how the disclosures were defective, some background is helpful.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

12. The Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1601 et. seq. requires the clear, fair, conspicuous and accurate disclosure of the costs and terms of credit. The statute's purpose is to protect consumers from inaccurate and unfair credit practices, and to assure a meaningful disclosure of credit terms so that the consumers will be able to compare more readily the various credit terms available to them and avoid the uninformed use of credit.

13. Accordingly, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System promulgated Regulation Z to implement the TILA. 12 C.F.R. § 226.1(a). A creditor is required by Regulation Z to make certain disclosures to the consumer, "clearly and conspicuously in writing, in a form that the consumer may keep." 12 C.F.R. § 226.17(a)(1). Regulation Z sets out certain guidelines for creditors to follow when disclosing the amount financed, the finance charge, and the annual percentage rate to the consumer and demands that these disclosures be accurate. 12 C.F.R. §§ 226.18, 226.22, 226.5.

14. Regulation Z also requires that "disclosures shall reflect the terms of the legal obligation between the parties" 12 C.F.R. § 226.17(c)(1) and that the creditor accurately disclose "[t]he number, amounts, and timing of payments scheduled to repay the obligation." 12 C.F.R. § 226.18(g)(1).

15. The Truth in Lending Act confers additional rights on home owners who refinance their mortgages with a new lender. In order to give these borrowers an opportunity to reflect on their other TILA disclosures and to rethink transactions that would put the titles to their homes at risk, the Truth in Lending Act gives home owners who refinance their mortgages with a new lender the right to rescind the transaction until midnight of the third business day following the consummation of the transaction or three business days after receiving their final TILA disclosures or three business days of receiving notice of their right to rescind, whichever is later. More specifically, the statute provides that:

Except as otherwise provided in this section, in the case of any consumer credit transaction ... in which a security interest ... is or will be retained or acquired in any property which is used as the principal dwelling of the person to whom credit is extended, the obligor shall have the right to rescind the transaction until midnight of the third business day following the consummation of the transaction or the delivery of the information and rescission forms required under this section together with a statement containing the material disclosures required under this title, whichever is later, by notifying the creditor, in accordance with regulations of the Board, of his intention to do so.

15 U.S.C. § 1635(a).

16. To ensure that rescission is a viable option, the statute also provides that if the customer elects to rescind, the customer is entitled to the return of all money or property that the customer has given as part of the credit transaction. More specifically, the statute provides:

When an obligor exercises his right to rescind under subsection (a), he is not liable for any finance or other charge, and any security interest given by the obligor, including any such interest arising by operation of law, becomes void upon such rescission. Within 20 days after receipt of a notice of rescission, the creditor shall return to the obligor any money or property given as earnest money, downpayment, or otherwise, and shall take any action necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of any security interest created under the transaction.

15 U.S.C. § 1635(b).

17. To ensure that home owner borrowers are aware of these rights, the statute requires lenders to disclose rescission rights to customers clearly, conspicuously and accurately. More specifically, the statute provides:

The creditor shall clearly and conspicuously disclose, in accordance with regulations of the Board, to any obligor in a transaction subject to this section the rights of the obligor under this section. The creditor shall also provide, in accordance with regulations of the Board, appropriate forms for the obligor to exercise his right to rescind any transaction subject to this section.

15 U.S.C. § 1635(a).

18. Regulation Z, promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Truth in Lending Act, amplifies the statutory requirements. Subject to exceptions not here pertinent, the regulation provides:

In a credit transaction in which a security interest is or will be retained or acquired in a consumer's principal dwelling, each consumer whose ownership interest is or will be subject to the security interest shall have the right to rescind the transaction

12 C.F.R. § 226.23(a)(1).

19. The regulation goes on to require that the creditor "deliver" to "each consumer entitled to rescind" two copies of a document that "clearly and conspicuously disclose" the consumer's rescission rights. See 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1)

20. More specifically, the regulation provides:

In a transaction subject to rescission, a creditor shall deliver two copies of the notice of the right to rescind to each consumer entitled to rescind (one copy to each if the notice is delivered by electronic communication as provided in § 226.36(b)). The notice shall be on a separate document that identifies the transaction and shall clearly and conspicuously disclose the following:

- (i) The retention or acquisition of a security interest in the consumer's principal dwelling.
- (ii) The consumer's right to rescind the transaction.
- (iii) How to exercise the right to rescind, with a form for that purpose, designating the address of the creditor's place of business.
- (iv) The effects of rescission, as described in paragraph (d) of this section.
- (v) The date the rescission period expires.

12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1).

21. Paragraph (d) goes on to explain the effects of rescission. Subparagraph (d)(1) provides:

When a consumer rescinds a transaction, the security interest giving rise to the right of rescission becomes void and the consumer shall not be liable for any amount, including any finance charge.

12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(1).

22. Subparagraph (d)(2) states:

Within 20 calendar days after receipt of a notice of rescission, the creditor shall return any money or property that has been given to anyone in connection with the transaction and shall take any action necessary to reflect the termination of the security interest.

12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(2).

23. The Federal Reserve Board's commentary of paragraph 23(d)(2) explains that the words "any money or property" would include an appraisal fee. The commentary provides:

The consumer cannot be required to pay any amount in the form of money or property either to the creditor or to a third party as part of the credit transaction. Any amounts of this nature already paid by the consumer must be refunded. "Any amount" includes finance charges already accrued, as well as other charges, such as broker fees, application and commitment fees, or fees for a title search or appraisal, whether paid to the creditor, paid directly to a third party, or passed on from the creditor to the third party. It is irrelevant that these amounts may not represent profit to the creditor.

12 C.F.R. part 226 Supp.I para. 23(d)(2)-1.

DEFECTIVE DISCLOSURES

24. Ameritrust's rescission disclosures to plaintiffs were defective in a number of respects. First, by misleading plaintiffs as to their interest rate and house payments, Ameritrust violated 12 C.F.R. § 226.18.

25. Second, Ameritrust gave plaintiffs a document (**APPLICATION DISCLOSURE**) which stated that they were being charged \$375 for an appraisal/property valuation and that this "deposit is refundable only if the loan is denied or withdrawn prior to the Lender ordering the appraisal/property valuation." This statement contradicted plaintiffs' right to

rescind the transaction and get back "any money or property that has been given to anyone in connection with the transaction" 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(2). The Federal Reserve Board's commentary of paragraph 23(d)(2) explains that the words "any money or property" would include an appraisal fee. By representing the appraisal fee was nonrefundable if plaintiffs tried to cancel the transaction, Ameriquest misrepresented plaintiffs' rescission rights, thereby making the rescission notice defective under 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1)(iv).

26. Third, according to a document called **COMPETITOR PAYOFF WORKSHEET**, Ameriquest paid the prior mortgagee \$1,452.18 more than the amount actually owed to the prior lender, as a result of Ameriquest's practice of including a 3% "padding" adjustment in payoffs to certain prior mortgage lenders. The overpayment should have been included in the finance charge, rather than the amount financed. As a result, the finance charge and APR on the mortgage were materially understated.

27. Under the Truth in Lending Act, if the rescission disclosures or material TILA disclosures are deficient, then the rescission period is extended for up to three years. See 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(a)(3) ("If the required notice or material disclosures are not delivered, the right to rescind shall expire 3 years after consummation, upon transfer of all of the consumer's interest in the property, or upon sale of the property, whichever occurs first").

28. Ameriquest's rescission and material TILA disclosures were defective. Accordingly, plaintiffs sent a rescission notice to defendants on September 25, 2006.

29. Within twenty days of receiving the rescission notice, defendants should have released their security interest in plaintiffs' home and paid back to plaintiffs any money or property that plaintiffs have paid to them in connection with the loan. See 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(2). Defendants have not done either.

30. Defendants' failure to honor the rescission request is a violation of the Truth in Lending Act. Plaintiffs are entitled to rescission plus statutory damages and other relief.

COUNT TWO -- VIOLATION OF MISSISSIPPI LAW

31. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs one through thirty above.

32. In connection with trade or commerce, Ameriquest made false and misleading statements to plaintiffs intending to induce reliance. More specifically, Ameriquest engaged in a bait and switch by baiting plaintiffs into the mortgage transaction by offering a relatively favorable set of terms and then switching to less favorable terms. Ameriquest also misled plaintiffs as to their interest rate and house payments.

33. Ameriquest's false and misleading statements to plaintiffs violated plaintiffs' rights under Mississippi statutory and common law.

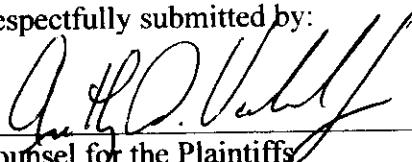
34. Ameriquest's false and misleading statements deceived plaintiffs and proximately caused their injury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs request that the Court grant judgment against defendants as follows:

- a. canceling defendants' security interest in plaintiffs' home and ordering defendants to provide plaintiffs with the money to which plaintiffs are entitled to under 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(2);
- b. awarding plaintiffs actual damages proximately caused by defendants' failure to comply with 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d)(2);
- c. awarding appropriate statutory damages;
- d. ordering defendants to pay costs, penalties, and attorneys fees;
- e. awarding plaintiffs actual and punitive damages;
- f. granting such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted by:


Counsel for the Plaintiffs

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